

CLAIMS

1. Substantially pure chromium dioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2$ ) having saturation magnetization of at least 110 emu/gm.  
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2. Chromium dioxide according to claim 1 having saturation magnetization of at least 120 emu/gm.
3. Chromium dioxide according to claim 2 having saturation magnetization of 126  
10 emu/gm for sintered pellets.
4. Chromium dioxide according to claim 2 having saturation magnetization of 132 to 135 emu/gm for cold pressed form.
- 15 5. Chromium dioxide according to claim 1, which is in polycrystalline form.
6. Chromium dioxide according to claim 1 having negative magnetoresistance of at least 0.5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla
- 20 7. Chromium dioxide according to claim 6 having negative magnetoresistance of at least 2% near room temperature at 2 Tesla.
8. Chromium dioxide according to claim 7 having negative magnetoresistance of about 5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla.
- 25 9. Composites of chromium dioxide and chromium sesquioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) having negative magnetoresistance of atleast 0.5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla.
- 10 10. Composites according to claim 9, having negative magnetoresistance of atleast 2% near room temperature at 2 Tesla  
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composites of  $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  wherein a single tunable experimental parameter is needed to obtain (a), (b) and (c).

#### Summary of the invention:

5 According to the present invention there is provided substantially pure chromium dioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2$ ) having saturation magnetization of at least 110 emu/gm.

The present invention also provides composites of chromium dioxide and chromium sesquioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) having negative magnetoresistance of at least 0.5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla.

10 The present invention also provides composites of chromium dioxide and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) having enhanced negative magnetoresistance of at least 0.5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla.

The present invention further provides a process for manufacture of half metallic ferromagnet, substantially pure chromium dioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2$ ), or composites of chromium  
15 dioxide and chromium sesquioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) or composites of chromium dioxide and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) comprising heating an intermediate oxide of chromium to a temperature of between 350 and 500°C for a period of between 1-5 hours whereby substantially pure chromium dioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2$ ), or composites of chromium dioxide and chromium sesquioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) or composites of chromium dioxide and  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$   
20 ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) are formed.

#### Detailed description of the invention

Half metallic ferromagnet, substantially pure chromium dioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2$ ) according to the present invention exhibits saturation magnetization ( $M_s$ ) of at least 110 emu/gm  
25 Preferably the  $M_s$  value is atleast 120 emu/gm and most preferably 135 emu/gm for cold pressed sample of  $\text{CrO}_2$  and 126 emu/g for sintered pellets. As a consequence of such high purity of the sample, there is evidence of maintained spin polarization near room temperature and the chromium dioxide of the present invention exhibits negative magnetoresistance of atleast 0.5% near room temperature at 2 Tesla, preferably 2% and  
30 most preferably 5 % MR at room temperature at 2 Tesla for sintered pellet of pure  $\text{CrO}_2$ .

Composites of chromium dioxide and chromium sesquioxide ( $\text{CrO}_2/\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) according to the present invention have enhanced negative magnetoresistance of atleast

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ART 34 AMDT

assemblies leading to high production cost are the main drawbacks of above-mentioned preparative methods. It is desirable to have a preparative method, which does not need pressure as controlling parameter.

(d) The last three US patents in the above table form relevant prior art to the present invention and will be discussed after describing the present invention in detail.

A ferromagnetic sample is characterized by its saturation magnetization  $M_s$  at 0 K and Curie temperature  $T_c$ . The theoretical value for saturation magnetization for  $\text{CrO}_2$  is about 135 emu/gm. The best-reported value for the saturation magnetization for polycrystalline samples range from 75 –87 emu/gm as reported in earlier patents (Table 2). The single crystals have shown value of the order of 108 emu/gm. The best values of  $M_s$  for polycrystalline  $\text{CrO}_2$  supplied by DuPont is from 87-110 emu/g as given in “Spin phonon coupling in rod shaped half metallic  $\text{CrO}_2$  ultra fine particles: a magnetic Raman scattering study, T Yu et al., J. Phys. Condens. Matter **15**, L213, 2003 and “Junction like magnetoresistance of intergranular tunneling in field aligned chromium dioxide powders”, Jianbiai Dai and Jinke Tang, Phy. Rev. B, **63**, 054434 (2001).

Since the saturation magnetization value ( $M_s$ ) is an important criterion for a pure ferromagnetic material, and is a test for comparing various processes, some  $M_s$  values from literature for  $\text{CrO}_2$  are given in Table 2.